# 目 录

第一章 词、短语和句子

	1.1	三种结构形式
		词的种类
		短语的种类
		分句、从句和主句···································
	1.6	句子的用途分类
		不符合语法规则的句子
		RCISE
第二	章	句子(短语)成分
		主语12
		谓语
		表语
		宾语16
		补语
		定语和状语······21
		同位语21
		其他成分22
		句子(短语)成分的分类23
	EXE	RCISE29
<u> </u>	- ===	D. 法有
弗二	章	陈述句
	3.1	陈述句的基本句型
		存在句
		·····································
		否定陈述句
		RCISE 38
第四	章	疑问句
	4.1	一般疑问句······41

	4.2	特殊疑问句	42
	4.3	选择疑问句·····	46
	4.4	附加疑问句	47
	4.5	陈述疑问句	51
	4.6	疑问句的用途分类	52
	EXE	RCISE	55
第五	章	祈使句和感叹句	
	5.1	一般祈使句	58
		Let 祈使句·····	
		无动词祈使句	
	5.4	一般感叹句·····	62
	5.5	其他感叹句	64
	5.6	句子的交替和转换·····	65
	EXE	RCISE	66
第亢	章 <b>—</b>	名词	
	6.1	名词的种类	68
		名词复数的构成	
	6.3	关于数的几点说明·····	73
	6.4	名词类别的转化	75
		名词的性	
		名词的格·····	
	6.7	名词及其短语在句中的作用	82
	EXE	RCISE ·····	84
第七	章 —	代词	
		代词的种类·····	
		人称代词	
		物主代词和物主限定词	
		自身代词	
		相互代词	
		指示代词和指示限定词	
		不定代词和不定限定词	
		数词1	
	EXE	RCISE1	09
第八	章 —	限定词	
	8.1	限定词的种类	12

8.2 有关限定词的几个问题	112
8.3 不定冠词的意义和用法	114
8.4 定冠词的意义和用法	118
8.5 名词不带冠词的情况	123
8.6 冠词的省略、重复和其他	128
EXERCISE ·····	131
第九章 定语	
9.1 定语的种类	133
9.2 前置定语的顺序	
9.3 定语的表示法	135
9.4 分离修饰及其他	138
EXERCISE ·····	140
第十章 动词概论	
	143
10.2 动作动词和状态动词	
10.3 特殊动词和普通动词	
10.4 限定动词和非限定动词	
10.5 动词的形式	
10.6 规则动词的-ed形式和-en形式···········	
10.7 不规则动词的-ed形式和-en形式·············	150
10.8 -ing形式的构成	
10.9 -s形式的构成	152
10.10 短语动词	153
EXERCISE · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	154
第十一章 谓语动词的人称和数	
	157
11.2 三条主谓一致原则	157
11.3 集体名词作主语时的主谓一致	158
11.4 并列词语作主语时的主谓一致 ······	159
11.5 不定代词作主语时的主谓一致	161
11.6 疑问代词等作主语时的主谓一致	
11.7 数量词作主语时的主谓一致 ·····	
11.8 其他词语作主语时的主谓一致	
11.9 几点补充说明	167
EXERCISE · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	168

### 第十二章 谓语动词的时和体

	12.1 两种时态	171
	12.2 四种体貌	172
	12.3 八种时体形式	173
	12.4 现在一般时的基本用法 ······	174
	12.5 现在一般时的特殊用法 ······	176
	12.6 过去一般时的基本用法 ······	178
	12.7 过去一般时的特殊用法 ······	178
	12.8 现在进行时的用法 ······	179
	12.9 过去进行时的用法 ······	181
	12.10 状态动词和进行体	181
	12.11 进行体和一般体的比较	183
	12.12 现在完成时的用法	185
	12.13 过去完成时的用法	186
	12.14 完成体和一般体的比较	187
	12.15 现在完成进行时的用法	
	12.16 过去完成进行时的用法	192
	12.17 完成进行体和完成体的比较	
	12.18 完成进行体和进行体的比较	193
	EXERCISE ·····	193
第-	十三章 将来时间的表示法	
J 1		
J 1	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ·······	
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	199
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	199 201
J	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	199 201
1	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来         13.2 半助动词 be going 表示将来         13.3 其他半助动词表示将来         13.4 现在一般时和现在进行时表示将来         13.5 过去将来时间的表示法	199 201 203
1	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	199 201 203
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来         13.2 半助动词 be going 表示将来         13.3 其他半助动词表示将来         13.4 现在一般时和现在进行时表示将来         13.5 过去将来时间的表示法	199 201 203
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来         13.2 半助动词 be going 表示将来         13.3 其他半助动词表示将来         13.4 现在一般时和现在进行时表示将来         13.5 过去将来时间的表示法         EXERCISE	199 201 203 204 205
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	199 201 203 204 205
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 ····································	
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来	
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 13.2 半助动词be going 表示将来 13.3 其他半助动词表示将来 13.4 现在一般时和现在进行时表示将来 13.5 过去将来时间的表示法 EXERCISE  ***********************************	
	13.1 情态动词 will/shall 表示将来 13.2 半助动词be going 表示将来 13.3 其他半助动词表示将来 13.4 现在一般时和现在进行时表示将来 13.5 过去将来时间的表示法 EXERCISE  **P四章 谓语动词的语态  14.1 主动语态和被动语态 14.2 被动语态的时体形式 14.3 被动语态的特点 14.4 能用于被动语态的动词 14.5 被动语态的用法 14.6 主动语态和被动语态的转换 14.7 不能转换的几种情况	

第十	<u> </u> 五草	声 谓语动词的语气	
	15 1	1 语气的种类······	221
		· 语气的种类	
		2 例使语气动词的形式和特点 ····································	
		- 歴36日 (30日)10日 4 虚拟语气原形形式的用法	
		- 歴16年 (赤ルルスロカカス 5 其他虚拟语气形式的用法 ····································	
		RCISE ······	
	_,		
第十	章介	<b>多一特殊动词</b>	
	40.4		005
		1 特殊动词的形式和特点	
		2 特殊动词be, have, do····································	
		3 情态动词shall/should····································	
		4  情态动词 will/would····································	
		W = W :	
		6  情态动词may/might ····································	
		/ · 情态动词 must ····································	
		o 情态动词ougni, need, dare, used 9 情态动词的推测性用法	
		PCISE····································	
	LALIN	TICISE TO THE TIME	250
第十	七章	<b>元定式</b>	
	47.4		004
		1 不定式短语的构成····································	
		2 不定式的体貌	
		3 不定式的语态 ····································	
		4 不带 to 的不定式 ····································	
		5 不定式符号 to 的替代作用 ····································	
		6 不定式的逻辑主语 ····································	
		7 不定式及其短语在句中的作用······ 8 分裂不定式······	
		◎ 分裂个定式 ····································	
		nCISE	282
第十	八章	量 -ing 分词	
		1 -ing 分词短语的构成 ·······	
		2 -ing分词的体貌 ····································	
		3 -ing 分词的语态 ····································	
		4 -ing分词的逻辑主语····································	
		5 -ing 分词及其短语在句中的作用 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		6 -ing 分词的名词化···································	
	18 7	7 -ing 分词的形容词化 ···············	294

	18.8 -ing 分词和不定式的比较 ······	
	EXERCISE	302
第-	十九章 -en 分词	
	19.1 -en 分词短语的构成 ········	305
	19.2 -en分词的逻辑主语 ····································	
	19.3 -en 分词及其短语在句中的作用 ····································	
	19.4 -en 分词的形容词化和名词化··································	
	19.5 -en 分词和-ing 分词的比较····································	
	EXERCISE	
第二	二十章 形容词和副词	
	00 1 T/P) > 1/1/1/	21.0
	20.1 形容词的种类	
	20.2 形容词短语的构成	
	20.3 形容词及其短语在句中的作用	
	20.4 副词的种类	
	20.5 副词 (短语) 在句中的作用	
	20.6 两种形式的副词	
	20.7 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级	
	EXERCISE	332
第二	二十一章 介词及其短语	
	21.1 介词的种类	334
	21.2 介词短语的构成	
	21.3 介词的位置	
	21.4 介词和其他词的搭配	
	21.5 介词短语在句中的作用	
	21.6 介词短语和从句的转换	
	EXERCISE	
第_	二十二章 状语和插入语	
	22.1 状语的种类	344
	22.2 修饰性状语的表示法	345
	22.3 独立结构	346
	22.4 修饰性状语的位置	349
	22.5 强调性状语	351
	22.6 连接性状语	352
	22.7 评注性状语	353
	22.8 插入语	354
	EXFRCISE	355

第二	二十三章 并列结构	
	23.1 并列结构和主从结构 ······         23.2 并列连词和标点符号 ·····         23.3 并列连词的意义和用法 ·····         23.4 并列结构的形式 ······         23.5 有关并列结构的几个问题 ·····         23.6 并列句分句间的关系 ·····         23.7 同位结构 ·····         EXERCISE ·····	358 359 361 363 367
第二	二十四章 名词从句	
	24.1 从属连词 ····································	373 375 376
第二	二十五章 定语从句	
<b>E</b> -	25.1 关系词         25.2 定语从句的种类         25.3 关系词的选择         25.4 定语从句意义的转化         25.5 定语从句和其他结构的转换         EXERCISE <b>二十介章 狀语从句</b>	385 386 392
5.5	26.1 状语从句的种类 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	398 401 402 405 405 408 412
	EVED OF	406

#### 第二十七章 引语

	27.1 引语的种类	425
	27.2 引述句和引述动词	
	27.3 间接引语中的变化	
	27.4 谓语动词不变的几种情况	
	27.5 各种句子的间接引语	
	EXERCISE	
第_	二十八章 后置、前置和倒装	
	28.1 末端中心和对比中心	438
	28.2 末端重心和后置	
	28.3 前置	
	28.4 全部倒装和部分倒装····································	
	28.5 语法倒装	
	28.6 修辞倒装	
	EXERCISE ·····	
第_	二十九章 否定	
	29.1 肯定和否定	450
	29.2 一般否定和特指否定	
	29.3 全部否定和部分否定	
	29.4 双重否定和延续否定	
	29.5 否定的其他形式	
	29.6 含蓄否定	
	29.7 否定形式表示肯定····································	
	29.8 有关否定的几个问题	
	EXERCISE ·······	
	EXENCISE	400
第=	三十章 省略和替代	
	30.1 省略的类型	
	30.2 词的缩略式	
	30.3 词的省略	
	30.4 句子 (短语) 成分的省略	
	30.5 名词性替代	
	30.6 动词性替代	
	30.7 句子性替代	
	30.8 其他替代	
	EXERCISE	488
<b></b>	再	
		491

## 第一章词、短语和句子

语法(grammar)是语言的组织规律,即语言的结构体系。语法学专门研究语言的结构,包括结构形式、如何组词造句等。学习英语语法就是学习英语的各种句子结构,学习如何把英语词语组合成句子,表达完整的意思。

#### 1.1 三种结构形式

英语里有三种结构形式:词、短语和句子。

1. 词(word)是语言里能自由运用的最小单位。词可以构成短语,也可以构成较复杂的词或直接构成句子。例如:

a good book, a glorious task(名词短语,由三个词构成) classroom, arms race, can opener(复合词,由两个词构成) both...and, not only...but (also)(关联词,由两个或更多词构成) Hurry!(句子,由一个词构成)

2. 短语 (phrase) 是不含主谓结构的一组词。短语通常构成句子的一部分。例如:

I'm going (限定动词短语) to the library (介词短语).

They have come (限定动词短语) to help us (不定式短语).

They are dancing (限定动词短语) in the park (介词短语).

也可以构成词 (短语词)。例如:

brother-in-law, the University of Oxford (短语名词)

look after, take care (of) (短语动词) (■ 参见 10.10)

afraid of, sick of (短语形容词) (■参见20.21)

in front of, in spite of (短语介词) (■ 参见21.13)

as well as, in order that (短语连词) (■ 参见23.2 3, 24.1 1)

也可以直接构成句子。例如:

Another coffee. (祈使句)

Good heavens! (感叹句)

(Have you) Anything to say? (省略句)

较大的短语可以包含较小的短语甚至从句。例如:

on the desk (介词短语,包含一个名词短语)

the book I bought yesterday (名词短语,包含一个定语从句)
The fact is that she didn't even read it. (连系动词短语,包含一个表语从句)
I wish you wouldn't smoke any more. (及物动词短语,包含一个宾语从句)

3. 句子 (sentence) 是表达完整意思的一个或一组词。英语句子的构成形形色色、各式各样,但在形式上有两个特征:(1) 第一个词的第一个字母要大写;(2) 句末有句号(.)、问号(?) 或感叹号(!)。例如:

Steve works very hard.

How can we get there?

What a fine day!

较大的句子可以包含较小的句子(分句或从句)。例如:

He is a worker and his wife is a nurse. (含有两个分句)

Stop writing when the bell rings. (含有一个状语从句)

He said that he would come. (含有一个宾语从句)

#### **1.2** 词的种类

词可以根据词汇意义、语法功能和形式特征分为下列十类:

1. 名词 (noun),即表示人和事物等的名称或指称行为、状态、品质等抽象概念的词 (■参见第六章)。例如:

John, teacher, class, kindness, the United Nations

2. 代词 (pronoun),即代替名词 (包括名词等同语,即起名词作用的其他词、短语、句子等)或指称人、事物、时间、地点等的词 (■ 参见第七章)。例如:

I, you, this, it, herself, somebody, each other

3. 限定词 (determiner),即限定名词或名词短语的词,通常用于表示泛指、特指、顺序、数量等 (■ 参见第八章)。例如:

a, the, my, this, first, many, last, next

- 4. 形容词 (adjective),即表示人和事物的性状特征等的词(■参见20.1-3)。例如: old, new, red, clean, clear-cut, fond of
- 5. 动词(verb),即表示人和事物等的动作或状态的词(■ 参见第十至十九章)。例如:do, have, can, see, tell, whitewash, look for
- 6. 副词 (adverb),即表示动作或状态的时间、地点、频度、方位、方式、程度等的词 (■ 参见 20.4-6)。例如:

now, often, upstairs, away, quickly, very

7. 介词 (preposition),即和名词或名词等同语连用表示它和其他词语之间的关系的词 (■ 参见第二十一章)。例如:

at, for, in, out of, because of

8. 连词 (conjunction), 即连接或引导词、短语、分句或从句的词 (■ 参见23.2-3, 24.1, 25.1)。例如:

and, but, if, than, because, in case

- 9. 结构词 (structure word), 即没有词汇意义, 只有语法作用, 帮助构成某些句子或习语的词, 如存在句中的there、Let祈使句中的let、语助词it、不定式的符号to等 (■ 参见3.2 1, 5.2 1, 7.2 5, 17.5-6)。
- 10. 感叹词 (interjection), 即表示说话人的感情的词。例如:

oh, ah, alas, eh, dear, what, why

数词 (numeral) 通常是限定词,被限定的名词省去时用作代词,指抽象的数时用作名词。本书不另作一类,归入代词一章讲解 (■ 参见7.8)。

为了方便, 我们把 whether, who(m), whose, what, which, when, where, why 和 how 统称为 wh-词(wh-word)。

另外, 词还可以根据构成分为简单词、派生词、复合词、短语词、关联词等。

#### 1.3 短语的种类

短语可以由两个或更多词并列而成,也可以围绕一个中心词构成,即中心词加修饰成分或补充成分。根据并列的词或中心词的不同,短语可以分为:

1. 名词短语 (noun phrase)。例如:

We waited for hours and hours.

This is *a very interesting story*.

2. 代词短语 (pronominal phrase)。例如:

Waves rushed upon him one after another.

I have *something important* to tell you.

- 3. 动词短语 (verb phrase), 包括:
  - 1) 限定动词短语 (finite verb phrase) (■参见10.41)。例如:

We study English every day.

He has accomplished his task.

- 2) 非限定动词短语 (nonfinite verb phrase) (■参见10.42), 包括:
  - A. 不定式短语 (infinitive phrase) (■参见第十七章)。例如:

Sam got up early to catch the train.

Lucy went to the hospital to see her friend.

B. -ing分词短语 (-ing participle phrase) (■参见第十八章)。例如:

It's no use crying over spilled milk.

Not knowing what to say, he kept silent.

C. -en 分词短语 (-en participle phrase) (■参见第十九章)。例如:

I have received your letter dated May 5.

Written in simple English, the book is easy to read.

4. 形容词短语 (adjective phrase) (■ 参见20.2-3)。例如:

They came back *merry and gay*.

Rob lay on the ground, unable to move.

5. 副词短语 (adverb phrase) (■ 参见20.5)。例如:

How often do the buses run?

He is a scoundrel through and through.

6. 介词短语 (prepositional phrase) (■参见21.2, 21.5)。例如:

We are of a mind. (我们大家一条心。)

What is there *on the desk*?

7. 数词短语 (numeral phrase) (■ 参见 7.8)。例如:

Two and two is four.

Mark has two hundred and fifty dollars.

有些短语含有两部分,一部分是逻辑主语,另一部分是逻辑谓语。这种短语叫作复合结构 (compound construction),可以作主语、表语、复合宾语和状语(独立结构)(■参见2.12,2.310,2.42,3.11,17.63,18.43,19.23,22.3)。例如:

It's necessary for us to learn English well.

Do you remember me/my asking you that question?

All things considered, this is a good plan.

**Dinner (being) ready**, the hostess asked her guests to be seated.

#### 1.4 分句、从句和主句

句子可以构成更大句子的一部分,这种句子叫作子句(clause)。子句可以分为:

1. 分句 (coordinate clause), 即并列句中彼此并列的子句 (■ 参见 23.4 1, 23.6)。例如:

I said it and I meant it.

Wear your coat or you'll be cold.

- 2. 从句(subordinate clause),即复合句中从属于一个句子或句子的一部分的子句。从句可以根据它们在句中的作用分为:
  - 1) 主语从句 (subject clause) (■ 参见 24.2)。例如:

What he said is true.

It so happened that they were away.

2) 表语从句 (predicative clause) (■参见24.3)。例如:

That's how matters stand.

The fact is that I was not there.

3) 宾语从句 (object clause) (■参见24.4)。例如:

Do you know who he is?

We are sure that our team will win.

4) 同位语从句 (appositive clause) (■参见24.5 1)。例如:

I had an idea that you were there.

There is no doubt *that he is honest*.

5) 补语从句 (complement clause) (■参见24.52)。例如:

Call me what you want.

Her mother has made her what she is.

6) 定语从句 (attributive clause) (■参见第二十五章)。例如:

One who works hard deserves to succeed.

There are times when such things are possible.

7) 状语从句 (adverbial clause) (■参见第二十六章)。例如:

Strike while the iron is hot.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句和一些补语从句在句中起名词的作用,统称名词从句 (noun clause)。

3. 主句 (main clause),即复合句中带有一个或多个从句的主体子句。主句必须意思清楚、结构完整,所以主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、补语从句必须包含在主句之中。定语从句、状语从句是修饰性从句,不包含在主句之中。同位语从句表示补充说明,也不包含在主句之中。例如:

Sam said that he would come.

This is the man who wants to see you.

We are glad that you have succeeded.

*I have no idea* when he will be back.

#### 1.5 句子的结构分类

句子可以根据它们的结构分为:

- 1. 完全句 (complete sentence),即结构完整、含有主语和完整的谓语的句子。完整的谓语是指谓语动词带有必要的补充成分。完全句可以根据所含主谓结构的情况分为:
  - 1) 简单句 (simple sentence), 即只含一个主谓结构的句子 (■ 参见3.1-2)。例如:

They have come already.

Do you study English or French?

有时主语、谓语可以包含两个或更多并列的词语,这种句子仍是简单句。例如:

His father and mother are both doctors.

Tom and Mary go to school together and come home together.

简单句有时并不简单,含有许多词语。例如:

Being directly connected with thought, language registers and fixes in words, and in words combined into sentences, the results of thought and man's success in his request for knowledge, and thus makes possible the exchange of ideas in human society.

2) 并列句 (compound sentence),即含有两个或更多分句(并列的主谓结构)的句子 (■参见23.6)。例如:

Make up your mind, or you'll miss the chance.

Not only was he dissatisfied but he was extremely indignant.

The sky was cloudless and the sun was shining brightly.

3) 复合句 (complex sentence),即含有一个或更多从句(从属的主谓结构)的句子 (■参见第二十四至二十六章)。例如:

This is where she was born.

The banker is not happy, though he is rich.

Here comes the news that some foreign guests will come to our college tomorrow.

4) 并列复合句 (compound-complex sentence), 即并列句的一个或更多分句含有一个或多个从句的句子。例如:

Sam said he would come; but he didn't, because his mother was ill.

Peter is a doctor and his wife is a nurse who works in the same hospital.

I never saw a busier person than she seemed to be; yet it was difficult to say what she did.

并列句、复合句和并列复合句统称为复杂句 (multiple sentence)。

- 2. 不完全句 (incomplete sentence),即结构不完整、不含主语或完整的谓语的句子。不完全句可以分为:
  - 1) 省略句 (elliptical sentence),即省去某些句子成分或短语成分的句子(■参见 30.4)。例如:
    - A: Are you from London?
    - B: Yes, I am.
    - A: Where is Mary?
    - B: In her room.
  - 2) 无定形句 (amorphous sentence),即由词或短语构成、没有一定结构形式的句子 (■参见1.7)。例如:

Down with all reactionaries!

Outside a sea of faces. Fluttering red banners against a background of snow.

SCENE. Side of a quay in a seaport town. Some posts and chains. A large barrel. Enter three policemen. Moonlight.

#### 1.6 句子的用途分类

句子可以根据它们的用途分为:

1. 陈述句 (declarative sentence 或 statement),即用来陈述事实或表示说话人的看法、态度等的句子。陈述句通常用降调,书写时句末用句号 (■ 参见第三章)。例如:

They work very hard.

You mustn't tell him that.

2. 疑问句 (interrogative sentence 或 question), 即用来提出问题的句子。不同的疑问句用不同的语调,书写时句末用问号 (■ 参见第四章)。例如:

Do you speak English?

Who broke the window?

3. 祈使句 (imperative sentence 或 command),即用来表示指示、命令、请求等的句子。祈使句通常用降调,表示请求时可以用升调;书写时句末通常用句号,语气较强时可以用感叹号(■参见5.1-3)。例如:

Please be quiet.

Don't be so stupid!

4. 感叹句 (exclamative/exclamatory sentence 或 exclamation),即用来表示说话人的强烈感情的句子。感叹句用降调,书写时句末用感叹号(■参见5.4-5)。例如:

What a strange thing to say!

How pleased they were to see us!

#### 1.7 不符合语法规则的句子

英语里有少数句子的结构无法用语法规则解释,这种句子叫作不符合语法规则的句子 (ungrammatical sentence)。语言是约定俗成的,这种句子虽然不符合语法规则,但符合人们的语言习惯,因此是正确的。不符合语法规则的句子有下列几种,多是无定形句( $\blacksquare$  参见 1.5~2):

1. 谚语。例如:

No pains, no gains. (没有付出,就没有收获。) Once beaten, twice shy. (一朝被咬,下次胆小。) So far, so good. (到目前为止,一切顺利。) Like father, like son. (有其父,必有其子。)

2. wh- 词引导的不定式短语构成的句子。例如:

Who to see?

What to do next?

Which way to go?

When to start?

Where to get it?

How to do it?

其他由(名词/代词+)不定式短语构成的句子(■参见5.54,17.78)。例如:

Oh to be free! (= I wish I were free.)

Him (to) teach English?

A gentleman to strike a lady?

That brother of yours, to be so uncouth! (你那个哥哥, 真没有教养!)

3. wh-词引导的其他词语构成的句子。例如:

Who/What else?

How/What about trying again?

A: I think you owe me some money.

B: How come? (怎么会呢?)

A: He doesn't like you.

B: So what? / What of it? (那又怎么样呢?)

4. 习惯用法。例如:

Thanks a lot. / Thanks very much.

How goes it? (情况怎样?)

Whence comes the difference? (分歧从何而来?)

5. 名词、形容词、副词、介词短语等构成的句子。例如:

Wonderful!

All right.

No more of your cheek! (别无礼!)

Ready all! (各就各位!)

Off with your hat!

Oh, for a cup of tea!

6. if, if only, as if, that 引导的从句。例如:

If it isn't David! (= It is David.)

If only he arrives in time! (= I hope he will arrive in time.)

As if you were my superior! (= You are not my superior.)

Oh, that I were with them! (= I wish that I were with them!)

7. 不规范的用法, 多见于口语。例如:

What say you, Peter?

Not so thought John Barton.

How come he didn't know it? (他怎么会不知道?)

He who doesn't labor, neither shall he eat. (不劳者不得食。)

8. 简短生动的描写。例如:

A few weeks with one firm, a few days with another, then out of a job, then on again for a month perhaps, and so on.

A fractured skull. A pool of blood. A broken neck. A young man dead. The aftermath of a six-minute nightmare in which Blacks in New York City's Washington Sq. Park were brutally attacked by a group of White youths.

在俚语和俗语中,在电报、日记、私人信件、实况广播中,还有许多不符合语法规则 的句子,这里不再赘述。

#### **EXERCISE**

I.	Identify each of the words in the following sentences as (1) noun, (2) pronoun, (3)	3)
	determiner, (4) adjective, (5) verb, (6) adverb, (7) preposition, (8) conjunction, (9)	9)
	structure word, or (10) interjection.	

Ι.	China ( ) is ( ) a ( ) great ( ) country ( ).
2.	My ( ) uncle ( ) works ( ) in ( ) a ( ) factory ( ).
3.	What ( ) is ( ) there ( ) on ( ) the ( ) table ( )?
4.	Oh ( ), David ( ), come ( ) here ( ) a ( ) moment ( )!
5.	It ( ) is ( ) not ( ) easy ( ) to ( ) learn ( ) it ( ) well ( ).
6.	I ( ) have ( ) something ( ) to ( ) tell ( ) you ( ).
7.	The ( ) sun ( ) is ( ) shining ( ) in ( ) all ( ) his ( ) splendid
	( ) beauty ( ).
8.	He ( ) does ( ) not ( ) care ( ) whether ( ) he ( ) gets ( ) it
	( ) or ( ) not ( ).
9.	Do ( ) you ( ) really ( ) have ( ) good ( ) time ( ) at ( )
	the ( ) party ( )?
10.	If ( ) you ( ) do ( ) that ( ) again ( ), you ( ) will ( ) catch
	( ) it ( ).

II. Identify each of the italicized phrases in the following sentences as (1) noun phrase, (2) pronominal phrase, (3) finite verb phrase, (4) infinitive phrase, (5) -ing participle phrase, (6) -en participle phrase, (7) adjective phrase, (8) adverb phrase, (9) prepositional phrase, or (10) numeral phrase.

1.	He is a liar ( ). You can't believe anything he says ( ).
2.	They invited all their relations ( ) to stay at Christmas ( ).
3.	A microswitch ( ) is a very small electric switch ( ).
4.	John wouldn't be so careless ( ) as to forget his pen ( ).
5.	One third of the people there ( ) speak English very fluently ( ).
5.	It is very important ( ) for everyone ( ) to come to the meeting ( ) on time
	( ).
7.	You're looking very good ( )—living in the country ( ) must suit you ( ).
3.	Here and there ( ) we can find small stores ( ) specializing in such products ( ).

9. There have been many great discoveries (	) made by scientists (	) in the 20th
century ( ).  10. Mark passed the practical exam ( ) but t	the teacher ( ) failed hi	m <i>in the written</i>
paper ( ).	ne teacher ( ) failed in	iii iii iiic written
III. Identify each of the italicized clauses in the fo		-
predicative clause, (3) object clause, (4) appeatributive clause, (7) adverbial clause, or (8) of	· · · -	nent clause, (6)
attributive chause, (/) adverbial chause, or (b)	coordinate charge.	
1. I wonder <i>what really happened</i> ( ).		
2. Mike is the man <i>who told me the news</i> ( ).		
3. Give him an inch ( ) and he will take a mil	le ( ).	
4. All things are difficult <i>before they are easy</i> (	).	
5. It is certain <i>that prices will go up</i> ( ).		
6. I'm very glad <i>that you have all come</i> ( ).		
7. You may make it <i>what you like it to be</i> ( ).		
8. That's not what I meant ( ).	\ a	
9. Who is responsible for <i>what has happened</i> (	)?	
10. I have a feeling that our team is going to win (	).	
IV. Identify each of the following sentences as (1) (3) complex sentence, (4) compound-comple		
amorphous sentence.	, (°) (°)	(-,
1. We often go there on Sundays. ( )		
<ol> <li>We often go there on Sundays. ( )</li> <li>Give us a hand, will you? ( )</li> </ol>		
3. If you are in doubt, don't hesitate to ask me. (	)	
4. Come when you will, you will find him at wor	·k ( )	
5. The question is whether we shall do it or not. (		
6. Paul told me he was an engineer, but he wasn'		
7. What a good idea! ( )		
8. Him teach English? ( )		
9. Tom and Mary are in the same class. ( )		
10. Either he is busy or he is away. (		
V. Identify each of the following sentences as (1	1) daglarativa santanga (1	) intorrogativo
sentence, (3) imperative sentence, or (4) exclam		.) interrogative
1. The boxer was badly injured. ( )		
2. Never go there again. ( )		
3. His pleasure is helping others. ( )		
4. Can I help you? ( )		

5. How he runs! ( )
6. Somebody close the door. ( )
7. They are all working hard. ( )
8. What funny stories she tells! ( )
9. Would you like steak or chicken? ( )
10. When shall we leave, today or tomorrow? (