

绪论 名词短语

语言的构造级别分五个层次：

1. word
2. phrase
3. sentence
4. paragraph
5. discourse

第一章 名词

名词的数：可数不可数

名词的可数与不可数是相对的：

1.
 - a. I need **some paper** to write a letter on.
 - b. I have **a term paper** to write on weekends.
 - c. I bought **a paper**.
2.
 - a. Sha had great **beauty** in her youth.
 - b. She was **a beauty** in her youth.
3.
 - a. The square covers **an area** of 20,000 square meters.
 - b. Shanghai is the largest city in **area** in China, but Beijing is the largest city in population.

不可数名词的度量：

1. 量词有 piece, bottle, cup, drop, glass, loaf, tube, slice 等
 - a. a piece of news
 - b. several drops of blood
 - c. a glass of milk
 - d. a loaf of bread
2. 不可数名词不能被 a, an 或基数词 one, two 修饰

名词的数：单数和复数

英语要区分名词的单数 (singular, sg) 和复数 (plural, pl)：

1. One day
2. One half day
3. One and a half days

只能用作复数的名词：

1. “二合一”
 - a. Glasses
 - b. Scales
2. “单形复义”
 - a. The Chinese are an industrious people.
 - b. The English-speaking peoples.
3. “The + 形容词”
 - a. The rich are becoming richer.
4. 专有名词
 - a. The Alps
 - b. The Himalayas are the roof of the world.

规则的复数名词：

1. 词尾加 -s, desk/desks, book/books, hand/hands
2. 以 -s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词加 -es, class/classes, box/boxes, match/mathes
3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词, 变-y为-i, 再加-es ; 以“元音字母+y”结尾的名词, 则加-s, country/countries, family/families, baby/babies
4. 有关以 -o 结尾的名词
 - a. 加 -es 的名词: tomato/tomatoes, hero/heroes, Negro/Negroes
 - b. 加 -s 的名词: dynamo/dynamos, kilo/kilos, kimono/kimonos
 - c. 都可以加的: memento/mementos/mementoes, motto/mottos/mottes
5. 以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词
 - a. 变 f, fe 为 v, 再加 -es: calf/calves, half/halves
 - b. 直接加 -s: belief/beliefs, chief/chiefs
 - c. 都可以加的: dwarf/dwarfs/dwarves
6. 等等, 还有很多种情况

看书到这里，关于名词的形式变化问题，书中非常详尽地列举了各种情况。我意识到这和学习编程语言时一上来就背 printf 语句中的各种转义字符没什么区别，学习语言不应该钻到这种细节里。所以这里包括以后会有意识地跳过很多内容。

名词的格：'s 所有格的构成及逻辑语义关系

- My sister's boyfriend
- How will Bhutto's death affect the world?
- Bhutto's assassination rocks Pakistan.
- For Washington, Bhutto's loss is incalculable.
- Today's newspaper.
- A ton's weight.
- China's population.
- The cat's exhaust.

名词的格：of 属格的构成及逻辑语义关系

- The arrival of my mother
- America's invasion of Iraq.
- The city of Rome.

第二章 冠词

引言

That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

1. 不可数名词不加冠词表示泛指
 - a. **Life** is hard sometimes.
 - b. **Life** is education in itself.
 - c. The writer is writing a book about **the life** of blacks in America.
 - d. I am studying **the life** of Beethoven.
2. 复数名词不加冠词表示泛指
 - a. **Books** become more and more expensive.
 - b. **Books** fill leisure time for many people.
 - c. Put away **the books** on your desk.
 - d. Move **the books** off that chair and sit down.
3. 单数名词与定冠词 the 连用可以表示泛指
 - a. The tiger is becoming almost extinct.
 - b. Tigers are becoming almost extinct.

4. 单数名词与不定冠词 a/an 连用可以表示泛指
 - a. A tiger is a dangerous animal.

用/不用冠词的意义区别

His mother is in hospital and he has been in the hospital to take care of her.

第三章：数量限定词与个体限定词

第四章：形容词

前置形容词

- I am reading an interesting book.
- He has a beautiful smile.

一个中心名词若有多个形容词修饰，一般：观点形容词 + 描绘形容词

- Li Bai was a famous ancient Chinese poet.
- This beautiful, big, old, red, Chinese wooden table was my grandmother's.

后置形容词

- A typical mistake
- A mistake typical of beginners of English

- He bought a set of furniture, simple and beautiful.
- All countries, large or small, should be equal.

形容词的比较级和最高级的构成形式

形容词以及副词具有原级、比较级、最高级三个等级，还有一小部分表示绝对的含义，没有比较级和最高级的形式。

形容词的比较级和最高级的用法

- This question is less difficult than that question.
- I think this painting is the more interesting of the two.
- The boy is becoming more and more beautiful.
- Are you feeling any better?
- How have you been? It couldn't be worse.

- It is the most expensive car in the world.
- The huanghe River is the second longest river in China.
- The youngest of the family is most successful.
- This is the most interesting book of all.

Interesting or interested?

- The book is interesting.
- He is interested.

- A boring man.
- A bored man,

第五章 动词分类：实义动词与（情态）助动词

实义动词

除了助动词，全是实义动词。

助动词

be, do, have

情态助动词

can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must/had better

陈述句的否定

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

- Who can sing in English?
- Who did you see at the party last night?

- What do you like?
- What are you doing?

- When were you born?
- Where does he live?
- How does he go to school?
- Why do you often study at the library?

要与名词连用的疑问句

- Could you lend me your pen?
- Sure. I have two pens. This penn has blk ink. That pen has red ink. **Which** pen do you want?

- Whose book is this?

关于how

- How do you go to work?
- How old are you?
- How tall is he?
- How big is your new house?
- How far is it from your home to school?
- How well does he speak English?
- How quickly can you get here?

- How often do you write to your parents?
- How many times a month do you write to your parents?

第六章 英语的五种基本句型

引言：“人咬狗”是条新闻

Journalists say that when a dog bites a man that is not news, but when a man bites a dog that is news.

五种基本句型概述

- Internet dating hurts.
- Like chatting online.
- Chatting on the Internet brings me a lot of fun.
- We can call Internet addicts a Webaholic.

为什么只有四种？

主语+系动词+表语

- He **looks** happy.
- I **am** a Webaholic.
- Chatting on the Internet **is** interesting.
- Learning English **is** important.

主语+谓语

- He **died**.
- These children are **playing**.
- Internet dating **hurts**.
- Children **giggle**.

主语+谓语+宾语

- These children are **playing football**.
- I like **chatting on the Internet**.
- He **speaks** English **well**.

主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

- Chatting online will **bring** you a lot of fun.
- He **lent** me ten yuan.
- I will **buy** you a meal.

主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

- We can **call** Internet addicts a Webaholic.
- We **elected** John chairman.
- I **found** this answer wrong.

第七章 一般时态

英文时态体系

Tense:

- Present
- Past
- Future
- Past future

Aspect:

- Simple
- Continuous
- Perfect
- Perfect continuous

一般现在时

表示普遍的事实、真理

- Water freezes at 32 Fahrenheit and boils at 212 Fahrenheit.
- Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- The world is round.

表示重复活动

- He often goes to the gym.
- I go to the gym twice a week.
- I like rice for dinner.

表示正在发生的动作

- Here comes your wife.
- There goes the bus, we'll have to wait for the next one.

表示将来发生的事

- Please let me know when he comes back.
- What are you going to do when you leave school?
- The train starts at 2 o'clock.
- I will reward the person who finds my lost kitten.

表示过去发生的动作

- In *The Sociology of Science*, now considered a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economic; and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.
- Francis Bacon says, "Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."
- The newspaper reads, "The criminal who killed eight women has been executed."

指现在完成时

- I am informed that you have been there.
- I hear that he has left Beijing.
- I hear you're getting married.

一般过去时

过去发生的短暂动作或状态

- I saw him in the library yesterday morning.
- I began to learn English ten years ago.
- I bought this computer three years ago.

过去发生的重复或延续活动

- I slept for eight hours last night.
- She lived in our town for three years, but now she is living in Beijing.

一般将来时

- Will we travel to the stars?
- Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

第八章：进行时态

不想看了。

这本书是《英语语法新思维教程》系列中的初级教程，一共有三本书：

- 《英语语法新思维初级教程：走近语法》
- 《英语语法新思维中级教程：通悟语法》
- 《英语语法新思维高级教程：驾驭语法》

中高级的书里也是词性和时态的内容。这些书都详细列举了各种情况，告诉你这个句子怎么分析，关键词在句子里是什么含义，然后从现有的句子里归纳出各种条条框框，感觉很无聊。句子还是更多是表意的。

得找一本更好的“语法”书了 :-)