00831《英语语法》简答题 27 考点

★★考点 1：词

【例 1】What are the two major kinds of word classes in English？ What words do they consist of respectively?（4 分）

【答案】

The two major kinds of word classes in English are <u>open classes</u> and <u>closed classes</u>.（2 分）Open classes consist of <u>nouns(N), verbs(V), adjectives(Adj) and adverbs(Adv)</u>.（1 分）Closed classes consist of <u>determiners(Det), pronouns(Pron), prepositions(Prep)，conjunctions(Conj), and auxiliaries(Aux)</u>.（1 分）

★★★考点 2：限定词的功能

【例 1】In terms of function, which two types can determiners break into? Give one example for each type.（4 分）

【答案】

In terms of function, determiners break into two major types: <u>identifiers and quantifiers</u>, each of which may have either <u>definite reference</u> or <u>indefinite reference</u>.（2 分）

For example:

There is <u>a</u> house in the middle of the street. (identifier)（1 分）

Would you like <u>some</u> tea? (quantifier)（1 分）

★★考点 2：限定词与限定词的搭配

【例 1】What kinds of determiners are mutually exclusive and what are not mutually exclusive?（4 分）

【答案】

<u>Predeterminers or central determiners are mutually exclusive.</u>（1 分）For example: the phrase "all half the teachers" is wrong, because "all" and "half" are two predeterminers.（1 分）

<u>Postdeterminers are not mutually exclusive.</u>（1 分）For example: the phrase "several hundred teachers" is correct.（1 分）

★★考点 3：类指与确指

【例 1】What are generic reference and specific reference?（4 分）

【答案】

Generic reference and specific reference are the <u>two uses of articles</u>. <u>Generic reference</u> indicates <u>the whole species or kinds,</u>（2 分）while <u>specific reference, specific one or thing.</u>（2 分）

★★★考点 4：两时两体

【例 1】Why do most modern English grammarians adopt a two-tense system?

【答案】

One of the outstanding <u>drawbacks</u> of English and of any other languages as well is that <u>form and meaning seldom enjoy exact correspondence</u>. To solve this problem, many contemporary grammars prefer to adopt a two-tense system.（4 分）

【例 2】What is the system of two tenses and two aspects?（4 分）

【答案】

Two tenses are <u>past tense and present tense</u>.（2 分）Two aspects are <u>perfect aspect and progressive aspect.</u>（2 分）

【例 3】If tense is related to time, what is aspect related to?（4 分）

【答案】

<u>Tense</u> usually points out <u>temporal location</u>（2 分）and <u>aspect</u> generally marks <u>the state of an action</u>—whether it is completed or not.（2 分）

★考点 5：时态与时间的关系

【例 1】What is the relationship between tense and time? How many tenses do English verbs have and what are they?（4 分）

【答案】

<u>Time is a concept</u> and <u>tense is a grammatical device</u>.（1 分）Tense refers to systematic set of <u>inflectional features that are loosely related to time</u>.（1 分）A particular tense form can <u>express different temporal notions in different contexts</u>.（1 分）English verbs have two tenses: <u>the present tense and the past tense.</u>（1 分）

★考点 6：体与时间的关系

【例 1】How is aspect related to time?（4 分）

【答案】

Aspect reflects <u>the way</u> in which <u>the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time.</u>（4 分）

★考点 7：动词的分类

【例 1】Illustrate with examples four major classes of auxiliaries other than modal auxiliary.（4 分）

【答案】

（1）<u>Lexical verbs</u>. E.g. work, sleep, etc.（1 分）

（2）<u>Auxiliaries</u>. E.g. be, can, etc.（1 分）

（3）<u>Finite verbs</u>. E.g. works, slept, etc.（1 分）

（4）<u>Non-finite verbs.</u> E.g. to work, working, etc.（1 分）

★考点 8：一般现在时

【例 1】Given the present time as its most important meaning, what is special about the simple present when it used to refer to the future?（4 分）

【答案】

The simple present referring to the future is very common in a <u>dependent clause</u>.（2 分）E.g. We'll have to stay at home if it <u>rains</u> tomorrow.（2 分）

★考点 9：一般过去时

【例 1】Why is the past tense often used for politeness?（4 分）

【答案】

Because the past tense can make a <u>question</u> or a <u>statement</u> or a <u>suggestion</u> <u>less direct</u>.（4 分）

【例 2】What are the uses of the simple past?（4 分）

【答案】

The simple past tense is primarily associated with reference to <u>the past time</u>.（2 分）Other uses of the simple past include situations where it is used to express <u>hypotheses</u>, <u>special attitudes</u>, etc., in which case it may refer to <u>the present or the future</u>.（2 分）

★考点 10：现在进行体

【例 1】What are the uses of the present progressive?（4 分）

【答案】

The present progressive can refer to <u>the present time, the past and the future</u>.（1 分）With reference to <u>the present time</u>, the present progressive is most commonly found in the expression of a <u>durative event</u> that is going on simultaneously with speech.（1 分）When the present progressive refers to <u>the past</u>, it suggests recency or immediacy—pointing to <u>an event that just came to close prior to speech</u>.（1 分）When it refers to <u>the future</u>, it refers to <u>the future event in connection with a present plan</u>.（1 分）

★考点 11：语法制约

【例 1】What is grammatical constraint? Use examples to illustrate it.（4 分）

【答案】

Grammatical constraint mainly refers to same transitive verbs which and only be used in an <u>active voice</u> or only in a <u>passive voice</u>.（3 分）E.g. "He lacks sense of humour", we can not say "Sense of humour is lacked by him".（1 分）

考点 12：语义制约

【例 1】What is semantic constraint? Use examples to illustrate it.（4 分）

【答案】

Especially when quantifiers and modal auxiliaries are involved in an active voice, we can not find its corresponding passive voice in semantics.（2 分）For example, *you can use the car now.* It is not equivalent to the sentence *the car can be used now.* "Can" in the former one is most probably used in the "permission" sense and "can" in the latter could be interpreted as the possibility sense.（2 分）

★考点 13：动词的态与式

【例 1】List two voice forms and three mood forms of verbs and verb phrases.（4 分）

【答案】

Two voice forms: the unmarked active voice, marked passive voice.（2 分）

Three mood forms: indicative, imperative, subjunctive.（3 分）

★★考点 14：be-型虚拟式

【例 1】List the types of be-subjunctive with examples.（4 分）

【答案】

The be-subjunctive is formally marked by the use of the base of the verb. The be-subjunctive is further divided into the formulaic subjunctive and the mandative subjunctive.（2 分）For example:

God bless you. (formulaic be-subjunctive)（1 分）

They insisted that he be given the job. (mandative be-subjunctive)（1 分）

★★★考点 15：情态助动词

【例 1】What are the two major semantic categories of modal auxiliaries? Briefly explain them.（4 分）

【答案】

The two major semantic categories of modal auxiliaries are predictive meaning and non-predictive meaning.（2 分）Predictive meaning is concerned with the speaker's assumption or assessment of probability and indicates the speaker's confidence in the truth of his statement.（1 分）Non-predictive meaning covers a variety of meanings except prediction such as obligation, determination and intention, etc.（1 分）

【例 2】Modal verbs are special verbs which behave very differently from normal verbs. Please list a couple of differences.（4 分）

【答案】

Modal verbs don't use "s" for the third person singular（2 分）and followed directly by the infinitive of another verb without "to".（2 分）

★考点 16：非限定动词

【例 1】Why are some verbs called non-finite verbs? How many types of non-finite verbs do we recognize? Give one example for each type.（4 分）

【答案】

The non-finite verbs are so called because they are <u>not marked</u> for <u>tense</u> or for <u>subject-verb concord.</u>（1 分）

We recognize three types of non-finite verbs: <u>infinitive, *-ing* participle and *-ed* participle</u>:

She <u>forgot to google</u> them. (*to*-infitive) （1 分）

He <u>enjoys inviting</u> friends to parties. (*-ing* participle)（1 分）

I must <u>get</u> my shirt <u>cleaned</u>. (*-ed* participle) （1 分）

★★考点 17：不定式

【例 1】What are the syntactic functions of the *to*-infinitive?（4 分）

【答案】

The *to*-infinitive can perform a variety of syntactic functions: <u>object to a verb</u>, <u>modifier of a noun</u>, <u>subject in a clause</u>, etc.（2 分）It can also be used to <u>express a purpose</u>, to <u>postmodify a noun phrase</u>, and so on.（2 分）

【例 2】What is the difference between the infinitive marker *to* and the preposition *to*? Give one example for each.（4 分）

【答案】

The <u>infinitive</u> marker *to* is followed by <u>an infinitive</u> and the <u>preposition</u> *to* is followed by a <u>noun</u> or a <u>noun equivalent</u>.（2 分）

For example:

She <u>used to sit up</u> late at night. (infinitive marker)（1 分）

She <u>is used to sitting up</u> late at night. (preposition)（1 分）

★★考点 18：*-ing* 分词

【例 1】What are the grammatical functions of the –*ing* participle?（4 分）

【答案】

The –*ing* participle can serve as <u>the subject in a clause</u>,（1 分）<u>the modifier of a noun</u>,（1 分）<u>the object to a verb</u>（1 分）or the adverbial.（1 分）

★★考点 19：-ed 分词

【例 1】Why is –*ed* participle so termed rather than the "past participle" as it used to be called? Name three functions the –*ed* participle can perform.（4 分）

【答案】

The –*ed* participle, rather than the "past participle" as it used to be called, is so termed because we attach our concern to <u>form, not to meaning, in categorizing</u> and also because, as we shall see presently, the –*ed* participle does <u>not necessarily denote the past time</u>.（1 分）

The –ed participle can perform a variety of grammatical functions:

part of the verb phrase to perform <u>the perfective aspect or the passive voice,</u>（1 分）<u>premodifier in the noun phrase,</u>（1 分）<u>postmodifier as a subject complement or an object complement</u>, etc.（1 分）

【例 2】What are the senses conveyed in the premodifying -*ed* participles? （4 分）

【答案】

If the verb is <u>transitive</u>, its premodifying -*ed* participle convey the sense of <u>passiveness or completeness or both</u>;（2 分）if the verb is <u>intrnasitive</u>, its premodifying -*ed* participle convey only the sense of <u>completeness</u>.（2 分）

★考点 20：形容词

【例 1】What are the syntactic features of adjectives?（4 分）

【答案】

Four features are identified to be characteristic of adjectives: <u>attributive function,</u>（1 分）<u>predicative function,</u>（1 分）<u>premodification</u> by the intensifier *very*,（1 分）and <u>comparative/superlative forms</u>.（1 分）

★考点 21：三大类状语

【例 1】Explain the differences between adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts in structure and in function.（4 分）

【答案】

According to the relationship to the sentence structure, <u>adverbials</u> can be divided into <u>integrated adverbials</u> and <u>peripheral adverbials</u>. <u>Integrated adverbials</u> are commonly referred to as <u>adjuncts</u>. <u>Peripheral adverbials</u> can be further divided into <u>disjuncts and conjuncts</u>.（1 分）<u>Adjuncts</u> typically <u>modify the verb</u>;（1 分）<u>disjuncts</u> convey a <u>comment</u> on the content of the clause to which they are peripherally attached;（1 分）<u>conjuncts</u>, on the other hand, are logical adhesives, functioning to <u>connect a new sentence</u> with the context.（1 分）

★★★考点 **22**：主谓一致

【例 1】Under what circumstances do we use singular verb or the plural verb with a collective noun denoting animate beings as subject?（4 分）

【答案】

Those collective nouns which typically go with the definite article usually take the singular verb.（2 分）Only a few collective nouns that almost invariably take the plural verb and the collective nouns which are considered as a collection of individuals and which lay emphasis on the personal individuality within the group normally take the plural verb.（2 分）

【例 2】What concord principle do we usually use for the existential sentence?（4 分）

【答案】

Concord in the existential sentence complies with the notional principle: the verb agrees with the notional subject. When there is a coordinated notional subject in the existential sentence, it is a common practice that people have recourse to the principle of proximity.（3 分）E.g. There is a sofa and two chairs in the room.（1 分）

★考点 **23**：并列

【例 1】List the rules for linking two or more adjectives with examples.（4 分）

【答案】

（1）There are special rules for linking two or more adjectives. When adjectives come in the predicative position, we usually put *and* before the last one.（1 分）E.g. He was tall, dark and handsome.（1 分）

（2）With these gradable adjectives in the attributive position, which denote qualities, we often use commas between them.（1 分） E.g. a small, clean, cozy man.（1 分）

★★考点 **24**：限定从属分句

【例 1】What are the major types of finite subordinate clauses?（4 分）

【答案】

（1）Relative clauses (introduced by *that, when, where, which*, etc.)（1 分）

（2）Adverbial clauses (introduced by most of the subordinators expect *that, which, who(m), whose,* etc.)（1 分）

（3）Nominal clauses (introduced by *that* and *wh*-words).（1 分）

E.g. What he does is often at variance with what he says.（1 分）

★考点 25：句子类型和功能

【例 1】What are the four major types of sentence and what discourse functions are they normally associated with?（4 分）

【答案】

The four major types of sentences are <u>declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives and exclamatives</u>.（2 分）These four types are respectively associated with <u>giving information</u>, <u>requiring actions</u> and expressing <u>the speaker's impression</u> of something.（2 分）

★考点 26：外位与分隔的区别

【例 1】What's the difference between extraposition and discontinuity?（4 分）

【答案】

Extraposition means to move <u>a whole clause</u> to the final focal position（2 分）while discontinuity means to move <u>only part of a clause element</u>.（2 分）

★考点 27：存在句

【例 1】What is the difference between existential *there* and locative *there*?（4 分）

【答案】

The existential "*there*" is the <u>formal subject</u> in the existence sentence, and it is <u>devoid of lexical content</u> and is thus <u>never stressed</u>.（2 分）The locative "*there*" is <u>of lexical content, and can be stressed</u>.（2 分）